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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1922.

The Maine Election.

The State of Maine, with its Republican plurality apparently about 30,000 for Governor at this writing and a few thousand below that for Senator, is back to a strong normal. In the landslide against Mr. Wilson's League of Nations Maine two years ago gave Mr. HARRING a plurality of some 78,000. In 1916, in the uprising against Mr. BRYAN's free silver, Maine gave WILLIAM MCKINLEY 57,000. With women not voting, the McKinley plurality all but swept the Democratic party out of the count. But Presidential pluralities under usual conditions and without the woman's vote have run from 15,000 to 20,000.

For years before the period embracing the anti-Bryan revolt, Progressive party upsets and the landslide against the league Republican pluralities for State offices ran from 12,000 to 15,000. The result for Governor this year, with women voting, therefore, indicates that in spite of the Republican Congress's performances with the tariff, the bonus and other national matters, Maine Republicans stand by their party flag in the absence of anything better. Should something better offer there might be a different story to tell in political territory naturally stronger in its Republicanism than even Maine.

Europe Plans to Stop the Turks.

With KEMAL'S army in possession of Smyrna and advancing upon the Dardanelles, Europe has come to a full appreciation of the meaning of the recent Turkish victories to Constantinople and the Near East. Paris has apparently ceased to offer congratulations upon the success of the Nationalist movement and now announces an allied solidarity upon the Turkish question. The London Bureau of THE NEW YORK HERALD says that this solidarity will tolerate no interference with the freedom of the straits or the allied control of Constantinople, and that the British Government, in concurrence with France and Italy, has sent such instructions to the Turks and at the same time has made military and naval preparations to meet contingencies which may arise.

To the world this union of action may appear somewhat late. The war in Asia Minor was very generally regarded as a reflection of the failure of the Allies to preserve the united front which they had kept during the world war. The London Times bluntly states the situation thus: "The unhappy war in Asia Minor would have been disposed of long ago if France and Great Britain had been in complete agreement." So far as the Turks and Greeks are concerned they both fought for an ideal, the Turks for national existence and the Greeks for the union of the people of the race in Asia Minor with the kingdom of Greece. The Turks had the advantage of being well supplied with munitions—it is a mystery from what source these came—and also of not being limited in their action by the same national and European political complications which confronted Greece.

To keep KEMAL'S army from crossing into European Turkey would seem not a difficult task for a united Europe. He is entirely without a navy or without transports. While the first Turks came into Europe by crossing the Dardanelles at Gallipoli and from there entering upon their conquest of Thrace and Adrianople, the modern Turk will be confronted at this same narrow point between the two continents by the war ships of the Allies. The Bosphorus can accommodate the war fleets of the world. They could offer an impassable barrier to KEMAL'S army. How long will they do so? But the Allies' task as a whole seems easy. But it is a peculiar thing that the Allies' task in dealing with the Turks has always seemed simple, yet the Sultans, even a man

of so many crimes as were charged against old ARSUL HAMID, generally won by playing one set of Powers against another set. KEMAL has so far shown himself skillful at this game and there is no reason to believe that his cunning will desert him at this time.

The Turks are adept at waiting. They came into Asia Minor and camped on the Aegean shores four centuries before they crossed into Europe. OKHAN with his followers settled down at Bursa in 1337 to wait for the time when CONSTANTINE'S empire would be a prize ready to be plucked. It was not until 1456, just 129 years afterward, that his successor, MOHAMMED II, felt that time had come and that he could cross the straits with the assurance that Constantinople was his. Will history repeat itself? It should not if Europe profits from the past.

More Pay for the Patrolmen and Firemen.

The patrolmen and firemen of New York are asking the Board of Estimate for a salary increase of \$220 a year. They ought to have it.

We do not forget that they had an increase in 1918, because THE NEW YORK HERALD led the men's fight for that rise. It was a substantial increase—\$780 a year—but, with the exception of a miserable rise of \$100 a year in 1916, it was the first increase the police had received in twenty-four years.

The rank and file of the police and fire departments are now paid \$2,380 a year or \$43.85 a week. A bricklayer gets \$55 a week; a plasterer \$55 and whatever bonus the contractor will bid; a stone mason \$55; a boiler maker \$55. Plumbers, sheet metal workers and roofers receive \$49.50. The hands in the Hebrew and Polish bakeries get from \$54 to \$60.

The men in the trades named work forty-four hours a week; policemen and firemen are on duty from seventy-seven to eighty-four hours weekly.

The men in the trades receive double pay for night work or overtime. Policemen and firemen do not get a penny for extra service.

Policemen and firemen are obliged by law to live in the city, where rents are high. They must pay for their uniforms. A fireman replaces out of his own pocket any part of his equipment that is damaged, even when he is at a fire.

The Legislature in 1921 and again last spring passed bills providing \$2,500 a year for the policemen and firemen. Mayor Hylan vetoed the bills on the ground that the raising of city employees' pay was the function of the Board of Estimate.

If the question of adding \$4.25 a week to the salary of the patrolmen and firemen could be left to a vote of the citizens of New York there is no doubt that they would get it. The people of this town appreciate the work these men do and would be glad to see them paid at least as well as the cloak operators in the clothing trade.

New York needs economy, needs lower taxes; but the way to economize is to cut out non-essentials. The taxpayers do not begrudge living wages for the police and firemen because the taxpayers see every day how useful and how faithful these men are.

Evening Dress for Men.

No matter what other fashions the authorities may decree for men during the approaching winter, there is one tendency which must not be overlooked. Men have decided that their dress shall be more informal. If the clothes designers are able to check this movement it will be their first victory in the whole history of man's apparel.

Steadily has the change toward lack of formality and thus toward greater comfort been making progress. This tendency during the war was manifested in a degree of indifference on the part of the younger generation which sent them to formal balls wearing soft shirts and tailless coats. There has been a reaction against such lack of consideration for the opinions of the women who went in appropriate garb.

Strictly formal evening dress is as imperative as ever under certain conditions. Men with due sense of social propriety would not think of violating the rules which custom has made. Stiff shirts, white ties and standing collars are as necessary as a tall coat and a silk hat, patent leather shoes and a white waistcoat. The man who departs from such apparel on formal occasions like a dinner, the opera or a ball is inappropriately dressed.

answered; yet the distinction exists in the case of nine men out of ten. The most plausible explanation is that the tall coat demands the stiff tail, which is difficult to dispose of under many conditions of present day existence.

One Coal Strike Cost Item.

At this moment perhaps the concern of the anthracite consuming public is not how much it is going to pay for its coal but how much coal it is going to get. But when the coal begins to shoot into the bin in anything like an adequate quantity the buyer's mind will rightly fix itself on the price. And, whatever anybody may say, that price may be a cruel price because of the extra cost the hard coal strike will have put into every ton of anthracite that comes out of the ground between now and next April.

During the months the mines have been idle because of the strike, for one example, the water had to be pumped out of them just as if the mines were operating, otherwise no coal could have been mined when the men went back to work last Monday.

It is estimated by coal mining experts that the cost of this pumping, without taking out a ton of coal, was \$13,000,000. Here is a charge which will be incurred to permit the mining now going on—a charge on top of the cost of pumping when the coal is now coming out in the proportion of eighteen tons of water pumped out for every ton of coal hoisted out.

With more than five months of production lost out of this coal year, the pumping cost during the strike, it averaged over the remaining seven months of the coal year, would amount to more than \$2,500,000 a month during the rest of the coal year on top of the current pumping cost of 60 cents a ton.

An average production of 6,000,000 tons for the remaining seven months of the coal year would have to stand 40 cents a ton for strike pumping cost on top of the 60 cents for current pumping cost.

And this high pumping cost, of course, is only one item in the terrific cost to the public of the coal strike and the other strikes when the public foots all the bills.

America and Ireland.

Two Americans of widely different callings returned from Ireland this week with interesting impressions of conditions in the Free State.

One of these men is WILLIAM TURNER, Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, who was born and educated in Ireland. He reports that the military system of the irregulars is broken, that the Provisional Government has not grown weaker since the death of GRAFFIN and COLLINS and that 98 per cent. of the people of southern Ireland are for the Free State Government. Ireland's sentiment toward England, Bishop TURNER says, is friendly.

"England, far from having lost Ireland, has won it and is less hated than ever in the whole history of her relations to it. Ireland means to carry out the treaty, and England, with admirable courage and forbearance is willing to wait and deal fairly with Ireland to the end. In this respect England has shown herself far more patient with Ireland than many of the American people have."

The other traveler, RICHARD LOMBARD, a circus owner, went to Ireland a believer in the cause of DE VALERA and the Irish republic. When he returned to America after three months in Ireland he declared that he found DE VALERA'S followers mostly "irresponsible boys, adventurers and plain bandits." This conclusion, here we are in the clutch of Japan. Let us reinforce the moorings of the Sandwich Islands so that they will act as a bumper.

Now we know why the steamship companies have found it necessary to hoist the rates to Europe. Now we know why so few men eating sharks appeared off the Jersey coast this summer. Now we know why the nights in August were so cool. The continent is sneaking away from the Gulf Stream.

Can't you tell by the humidity that we are approaching the region of the Japanese current?

Glider Experiments.

The German experiments with gliders have occasioned some speculation concerning the possible development of engineless flight. While it is not probable that many persons entertain extravagant ideas of what may be accomplished by planes which are propelled solely by air currents, there was nevertheless keen interest in the news that one of the German fliers had remained in the air two hours. His performance appears less remarkable when the conditions under which it was performed are taken into account.

The Ruhr basin, where the recent flights were made, is a long valley surrounded by high wooded hills. Its atmospheric conditions are marked by a prevailing wind, which sweeps steadily through the valley at from fifteen to thirty-five miles an hour. This heavy wind is further characterized by strong rising currents. HENTZEN took off with the wind at

twenty-five miles an hour, and it was making fifteen miles an hour when his flight ended.

There can be no waiting for favorable winds in the work of practical flying. The aviator must be able to fly when and where he wants to. The glider experiments have their value in making possible a fuller knowledge of air currents and in contributing data useful in plane construction. That, in the opinion of most experts, appears to be pretty nearly the sum of their practical value, though the glider may come to have a wide popularity in sport.

In the interest the German experiments aroused it was almost forgotten that experimentation with gliders is not a new phase of aviation, but formed the basis of the first successful flying by the WRIGHT brothers. In their experiments at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, they were aided by conditions which approached in some degree those of the Ruhr valley. In 1911 ORVILLE WRIGHT stayed aloft in an engineless plane for ten minutes.

Late Hour Bonus Changes.

Little as there is to the credit of any of the Congress bonus promoters, willing as they are to the tune of five billions of dollars for their own political advantage, the Joint Conference Committee is to be commended for striking out of the Fordney-McCumber measure two of its provisions which were utterly indefensible.

The McNary scheme, which has been cut out of the bill, proposed to spend \$350,000,000 on reclaiming swamp and desert lands on which the soldiers might have the first call to take up as settlers. Nobody could possibly know how many war veterans would want to be settlers on such lands, or if they did go into the venture what they would make of it or how long they would stick to it. But everybody can see that once these reclamation spendings got started out of the national Treasury to the financial benefit of the private owners and the communities interested in the now worthless lands there might be no end to the squander.

As for the provision to make the bonus payments out of the foreign war loans, now also cut out, it might as well be called pure bunk as practical legislation. There is no telling when a single foreign war debt owed to the United States Government will be cleaned up. There is no certainty that enough of these war debts will be paid off in cold cash during the next ten years to give every one of the bonus seekers a ten dollar bill.

And if there were any reason to expect that five billion dollars or one billion, or any other amount due our Government from the foreign Governments, were coming back to us in the near future, the fact would remain that the American people put up the money for these foreign war loans on the distinct understanding and the explicit pledge written into the law governing the Liberty bond issues that as the allied Governments should pay off those debts the money would go back to the American people out of whose pockets it came.

To propose financing the bonus raid out of the foreign loans under such circumstances was no better than to plan a fraud against the American people if the money did come back from abroad and a contemptible trick on the bonus seeking soldiers if it did not come back.

The Christ has told us to love your brother as yourself. No man can understand this until he can see both his brother suffers and the good that is in him. The man who employs only a few would find a rich reward by visiting their homes with the desire to be one of them. There cannot be peace until we understand each other and have a desire to serve one another.

SAMUEL S. KRYER.

A Young Continent Goes West.

A German geologist, Dr. WEGENER, has been telling a convention of British scientists that the American Continent is drifting westward. Professor TURNER of Oxford came to our rescue with a qualified denial.

But what are Americans doing about denying the story if it is false? And if it is true, what are they doing to stop the runaway hemisphere?

We can hear the whispers in the most brilliant diplomatic circles of the Old World: "See, they not only refuse to join the League of Nations, but are moving away from us bag and baggage as well as in spirit."

HIRAM JOHNSON should make a speech about the phenomenon at once. Here we are in the clutch of Japan. Let us reinforce the moorings of the Sandwich Islands so that they will act as a bumper.

Now we know why the steamship companies have found it necessary to hoist the rates to Europe. Now we know why so few men eating sharks appeared off the Jersey coast this summer. Now we know why the nights in August were so cool. The continent is sneaking away from the Gulf Stream.

Can't you tell by the humidity that we are approaching the region of the Japanese current?

Long Wait on the Pier.

A Returning Traveler Complains of the Customs Service.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A native born citizen of the United States and with an experience as of seventy-seven years, it now seems surprising that until last Saturday I never had any reason to suspect that one might be punished for returning to one's native land after the absence of ten weeks abroad. The process of landing me and my wife on the wharf with our modest belongings from the Conte Rosso was trying enough, but being there I was compelled to follow a crawling line for some three hours before a customs inspector was detailed to spend fifteen minutes or so in looking over our perfectly inoffensive possessions.

The Late Dr. Granger.

A Widely Known Officer of the Baptist Church Who Died in Harness.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: By the death of Dr. WILLIAM A. GRANGER of Mount Vernon, chronicled in your paper last Monday, the Baptist denomination in the State of New York has lost a widely known and beloved leader. For several years he was general field representative of the State convention, having in particular charge of general headquarters of the smaller congregations, scattered from eastern Long Island to and past Chautauque Lake, and from the Canadian side of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania lines. In some other denominations the care of a much smaller field, with perhaps only a fraction of the population, would in all probability have given to him the rank and title of Bishop.

About three years ago Dr. Granger paid his last official visit to the Baptist church at Clinton, Oneida county, and during his address said that a few more visits, anticipated within the weeks following, would complete his long cherished plan of calling upon and coming into personal contact with every church under his care in the State of New York. This formidable undertaking, considering the number and locations of some of the churches, was probably accomplished at least two years before his death, and of course nearer churches, like his home church at Mount Vernon and those in the metropolitan district, were visited very many times.

Thousands who read of his death will be able to shut their eyes and see the kindly, efficient preacher taking the place for the time being of the regular pastor, and leaving some message to strengthen and comfort his audience.

TAUZEEN.

New York, September 12.

Home Help for Workers.

Social Welfare Work a Link Between Employer and Employee.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: At this time when we are all suffering from the fact that capital and labor are so far apart it is good to look into every way that we can think of to bring them to a closer understanding of each other.

It should be like to make a suggestion to the men who employ large numbers of their fellow men, many of whom know very little or nothing of the lives of these men outside of their working hours. I believe it is possible for nearly every man to have in his office detailed information about the home life of his married men. Would he not look on a man who worked for him every day with different eyes if he knew the troubles that this man may be carrying silently, feeling that his employer was not interested in the fact of sickness, ignorance or some trouble which makes life so hard for him?

Well, how can an employer get this information who has not the time or facility of getting it for himself. If the number of his employees is large enough I believe it would more than pay him to have on his staff a trained social worker. This worker would be able to point out to him many things he does not understand, such as the home is unhappy because of malnutrition of children through the ignorance of the mother; or a man's pay is plenty for the whole family to live in comfort but the wife is ignorant of how to run her home on a budget system.

A social worker quickly teaches these things and in so doing brings happiness to many a workman's home. What a different feeling would grow up between worker and employer when on one side was seen a desire not only to pay a fair wage but to be of real help in solving the troubles of life and on the other side the silent thanks shown by loyalty because one has found a good man!

The Christ has told us to love your brother as yourself. No man can understand this until he can see both his brother suffers and the good that is in him. The man who employs only a few would find a rich reward by visiting their homes with the desire to be one of them. There cannot be peace until we understand each other and have a desire to serve one another.

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It may be most persons who go abroad have spinal columns stout enough to endure such strains. As for me, after twenty-four hours rest, I had hardly enough backbone to pen this complaining letter, to which sundry mothers with very young children who must have sorely suffered from the heat, dirt and delay would doubtless vociferously assent.

The Collector of the Port would perhaps explain that the earlier arrivals of steamers had made heavy demands upon his forces, but I respectfully submit that does not justify the abominable treatment of hundreds of presumably good citizens.

W. G. M.

New York, September 12.

"One Law for All."

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I write to thank you for the editorial article in your paper of September 9 entitled "One Law for All."

I wish a copy of this article could be placed in the hands of every citizen of the United States. GROVE D. CURTIS.

New York, September 12.

Grasshoppers' Favorite Diet.

From Agricultural Department Bulletin.

When various spring grains are available the grasshoppers prefer oats to any of the others, reports a United States Department of Agriculture investigator in Montana. However, when food is scarce the hoppers will not go far out of the way to search for the plants that please their palates most.

Increased Output of Lorraine Basin Mines.

From the London Times.

Bishops Vote to Omit the Word 'Obey' Daily Calendar

But a Change in the Wedding Ceremony Cannot Possibly Be Made for Three Years.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12.—(Associated Press).—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church late today voted in favor of taking the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony of that church.

The Bishops voted to refer the proposal to eliminate the phrase "with my worldly goods I thee endow" from the ceremony back to the commission which had submitted it.

The Bishops were generally in favor of the phrase, but objected to its wording. The vote to eliminate the word "obey" was 36 to 27. If the House of Deputies concurs in the action the proposed change will be subject to approval at the general convention three years hence before becoming effective.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12.—Behind locked doors, with pages and even the secretary excluded, the Bishops of the Episcopal Church this afternoon discussed the controversy over the service of Bishop Paddock in the missionary diocese of eastern Oregon, leading up to his resignation early in the convention here.

Each time the resignation had come up efforts to discuss it in detail were blocked up. Finally a special committee was appointed to go into the matter. This committee yesterday recommended acceptance of the resignation, whereupon Bishop P. F. Johnson of Missouri declared he would not vote upon the resolution until a full hearing had been held.

"I want to hear what the people of the eastern Oregon diocese have to say about the resignation as it has been made," he said.

The House of Bishops went into secret session and finally announced that no decision had been reached.

"It means that they are going to have a thorough airing of the whole eastern Oregon situation, the thing that the committee has been earnestly trying to avoid, hoping that the resignation would be accepted and the matter closed quietly," said the secretary.

Bishop Paddock is ill in New York with a nervous breakdown following his appearance before the council some months ago, when he gave an account of his stewardship in eastern Oregon and received a vote of confidence from the council.

His physicians sent a message to the House of Bishops that his return to eastern Oregon would mean "an invalid" chair or worse. And on this basis the

My Place of Dreams.

I cannot find or come to it at all. My place of dreams—I do not know the way: I cannot find it. Somewhere it lies between the deep of sleep and half way waking. 'Tis a garden fair, set deep within a marble, green clad wall.

And I am always, always happy there. For you are always there—your walk with me. Along the paths: there are no barriers. Between us there, you hold my hands. You talk. You tell me all the things I long to hear.

We laugh—dear God, how good it seems to me. To feel you near! "Strange that we thought before," you always say. "This was a dream—it is reality! It is the other life we dream—it is not true."

That we must always go divided ways: That we can never wander hand in hand together in a garden—this is real! "You try to comfort me—make me forget the old bad, vivid dream that seemed so true. 'It was a dream—come, do not dwell on it.' You say, 'Look, dear, how bright the flowers. How sweet their perfume, how secure the walls. How warm my hands—this is reality!'"

But somehow I can never wholly lose the sense of strangeness. Deep within I feel That this walled garden, with the flowers and you—Will vanish soon! Tet poignant-sweet it is.

There in my place of dreams, and oh, I fight Remembrance of the other troubled dream. But always it returns! "You disappear! I grieve to find your hand, the garden gate. But I am wandering on a lonely road; I cannot find my way—how came I here? Then memory comes surging back again. My place of dreams is gone . . . I am awake!"

ROSEBELL MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

More Errors of Speech.

Pitfalls Which Catch Even Dictionaries and the Learned.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Meredith Nicholson, in his column in your columns an entertaining little discourse on the widespread error of speech "different than," which, like an army worm, has crept even into Indiana.

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature, gentle variable winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate temperature, gentle West and Northwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature, gentle variable winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature, gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Temperature variable; winds light to moderate. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States and along the Gulf coast and westward to Montana. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Thursday in the Atlantic States, the Gulf valley and Tennessee and the east Gulf Atlantic States, except in Florida, where there will be showers. Moderate temperature will prevail generally east of the Mississippi river during the next forty-eight hours.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau, Sept. 12, 1922. Rainfall, twenty-fifth meridian time.

Temperature, Rainfall, Wind-velocity, Humidity, Barometer, Clouds.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer, Humidity, Wind-direction, Wind-velocity, Clouds, Precipitation, Temperature, Rain, Dew-point, Relative humidity, etc.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Visiting police officials will be entertained at luncheon by the Fifth Avenue Association at 12 o'clock.

Fourth annual convention of the New Jersey Department of the American Legion opens at 10 o'clock.

Opening of Old School Week, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifth Street and Third Avenue.

Field day for the Y. M. C. A. organization in and about New York, at Manhattan Beach Park, where members will be guests of Joseph P. Day.

Dinner in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Henry George, Aldine Club, 7 P. M.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 4 P. M.

Sale at auction of Caruso souvenirs and memorabilia, Broadway Art Galleries, Broadway and 42nd Street, 8 P. M.

Convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, exposition and style show, Madison Square Garden, 10 o'clock.